

Antennæ all black; cephalic femora much swollen. Funicle joints unequal, 2 largest, twice longer than wide, the club apparently 4-jointed with a lateral terminal spine which is curved at apex and hairy.....*similis* new species.

Wings with a large, ovate fuscous area against the marginal vein. Postmarginal vein distinctly shorter than the marginal.

Funicle joints all wider than long, widening distad; club solid, obliquely truncate, with no terminal spine. Segment 2 of abdomen occupying over a third of the surface. Mandibles tridentate. Cephalic femora a little swollen. Pro-podeum tricarinate at the meson, the space occupied by the carinæ barely wider than the space between them and the lateral carina (male).....*maculipennis* Ashmead.

Euchrysia similis Girault. Female:—Like *hyalinipennis* except as described above. One ♀ in the U. S. Nat. Museum from Lawrence, Kan., June 18, 1896 (Hugo Kahl).

Type.—Catalogue No. 20,464, U. S. N. M., the specimen minutien-mounted, a fore and hind leg and an antenna on a slide with the type appendages of *hyalinipennis*.

THE ELEVENTH PLEOCOMA.

BY H. C. FALL, Pasadena, Cal.

Pleocoma badia n. sp.—Form robust, nearly as in *fimbriata* and *conjungens*; color brown both above and beneath, hairs of under surface yellowish brown. Antennæ with the third joint elongate, fourth either with a short lamellate process or merely angulate, fifth to eleventh with long lamellæ, that of the fifth joint distinctly shorter than those following. Clypeus deeply notched, vertical horn emarginate at tip. Prothorax twice as wide as long, form as in *conjungens*, antero-medial area flattened and medially impressed or concave, surface finely, rather sparsely punctate, the flattened and impressed area conspicuously more coarsely and densely so and with numerous long hairs anteriorly. Elytra still more finely and sparsely punctate than the prothorax, the geminate lines only feebly defined.

Length 26–28.5 mm., width 14.5–15 mm.

Described from three males given me by my young friend Alonzo Davis, of Pasadena, who took them December 19, 1914, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet on the Mt. Wilson trail (So. Cal.), and who has recently published an account of their capture in this BULLETIN (February, 1916).

At the time of receiving the specimens, a brief reference to Horn's synoptic table showed clearly that the only possible previously described species to which they could be referred was *conjungens* Horn. A difference of some four hundred miles in habitat is practically a guarantee of specific distinctness in this genus, but as *conjungens* was not represented in my collection I thought best to wait until I could compare with the type of the latter before going further. This I had the satisfaction of doing this past summer, and although the two forms are closely allied, I believe them to be quite distinct. As for the differences: First of all, *conjungens* is a black species, and *badia* is brown. All three examples of the latter are alike, and the color is in no way due to immaturity. *Badia* is sensibly larger—length 26–28.5 mm., *conjungens* 23 mm. The antennæ are of the same type, but the lamella of the fifth joint is nearly as long as those immediately following in *conjungens*, distinctly shorter in *badia*. In *badia* the thorax is hairy at the middle in front, in *conjungens* it is entirely destitute of hairs. The punctures of the flattened and impressed antero-medial area are more conspicuously coarser than those of the rest of the surface in *badia*, and the geminate striæ of the elytra are feebly defined; in *conjungens* the geminate striæ are quite distinct.

It is of interest to note that the point on the Mt. Wilson trail where *badia* was found is scarcely five miles west of the little cañon in which *P. australis* was discovered a few years ago. These two species by their antennal differences belong to different sections of the genus.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SPECIES OF ARTHROMACRA.

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In the fall of 1915, Mr. Wm. T. Davis and I spent a week in Washington, making daily visits to the U. S. National Museum and learning more from our intercourse with Mr. E. A. Schwarz and Mr. H. S. Barber than can readily be prepared for publication. The following remarks will however record one of the subjects that was thus brought out.